Charleston Warin Rews.

VOL. I...NO. 88.

CHARLESTON, S. C., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1865.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

BY TELEGRAPH.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Steamship Australasian.

MIDDLING ORLEANS COTTON 213d.

NEW YORK, December 29 .- The steamship Australa sian, with Liverpool dates to the 15th inst., has arrived. The Message of President Johnson is favorably re ceived and is regarded as friendly, and United States

bonds improved after its reception.

The London Tsmes says that if it understands President Johnson's position in reference to England, it is to be received as friendly. The London Telegraph says the document reflects the highest credit on its author, and it furnishes to the world satisfactory auguries of

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, December 15 .- The sales of Cotton for the week have amounted to eighty thousand bales, including twelve thousand to speculators and twenty thousand to exporters. The market opened dull, at a decline of a %d., but recovered, closing with an advance of a %d. on the week. Middling Orleans was quoted at 21%d. The sales on Friday were eight thousand bales-the market closing quiet. Stock in port, three hundred and fortyeight thousand bales, including one hundred and twenty seven thousand of American.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday Evening.—The sales to specu lators and exporters (the quantity not given by tele-graph)—the market closing firmer, but the quotations are unchanged. Consols closed at 87% to 87%; United States 5-20's are quoted at 64% to 64%.

New York Market. NEW YORK, December 29 .- Cotton buoyant at 53c. per pound. Gold 45%.

has arrived at the Navy Yard under arrest.

From Washington. WASHINGTON, December 29 .- Capt. RAPHAEL SEMMES

ARRIVAL OF THE WASHINGTON.

Late Northern and European News by Mail.

Later from Europe. NEW YORK. December 27 .- The steamship Washing-

ton, from Liverpool on the 13th and Queenstown on the 14th, has arrived.

Governor Evar, of Jamaica, has been suspended from the exercise of the functions of his office, pending inquiry into his official conduct, and Mr. Sroon (?) appointed temporarily in his place.

At the Fenian Court, on the 12th, O'Donovan occupied a whole day in his defence. He was insolent, and sought to exhaust the Court. LONDON, December 14 .- It is stated that the Head

Centre of the Fenians, STEPHENS, is safe in Paris.
O'DONOVAN is confined, having been convicted of Femanism, and sentenced to penal servitude for life.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS. LIVERPOOL, December 13 .- Cotton sales for the three days, including Wednesday, 37,000 bales, of which 13,000 bales were taken by speculators and exporters. The market had a strong upward tendency. American was half-penny dearer since Friday. Flour in active demand and unchanged. Corn flat; in some instances three pence lower. Pork quiet-no American stock. Lard quiet. Produce quiet and unchanged.

Piracy was increasing to an alarming extent in China. It was reported that France had given England six months' notice to terminate the existing treaty, because strict formality required it before the French offenders would be given up.

Apprehended Negro Troubles in Mississippi.

NEW ORLEANS, December 22.—The Legislature of this State adjourned to-day until the fourth Monday in January. The House failed to pass the annual appropriation bill. The Governor has vetoed the bill suspeuding the collection of taxes for 1861, 1862, 1863 and 1864, on the ground that it would afford relief to those who had attempted to destroy the Government, and who were absent from this city during the war whilst Union men remained and paid their taxes

The Vicksburg Journal has advices which it deems reliable, of an alarming character from Yazoo. The people of that portion of the country are reported to be flying to the towns for protection from the negroes, whom it is represented claim that between now Christmass land must be given them or they will take it be force. The colored troops stationed in the country. it is further said, are espousing the cause of the negroes and serious trouble is apprehended.

Steamship Ashore.

New York, December 27 .- The steamship Idaho, hence for Mobile, is ashore on Barnegat and full of water. The crew lauded safely. With favorable weather a part of her cargo may be saved.

From Washington.

Washington, December 27 .- It has been stated that Gen. Grant is about to visit the Rio Grande. This is not true, as he will not extend his visit beyond New Orleans.

For the first time since the surrender of LEE's army, no pardon warrants have been issued by the Attorney-General to-day. Very few applications are now preaonted.

The President is energetically engaged in disposing

Gen. FALGEN (?) was to-day recalled by the President as Minister from Columbia.

Emigrants to Brazil.

New York, December 27.-Information from Brazil atites that the American emigration to that State are chiefly Southerners. Represented by Colonel Wood, they have selected a site for a town ner Rag Nova. There is expected a flood of emigration from the late Confede rato States.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, December 27 .- Cotton firm, with sales of 1600 bales at 51@52 cents. Naval Stores dull. Gold 14534

New Orleans Markets.

NEW ORLEANS, December 22.—Cotton steady : sales 3300 bales Middlings, 50 cents; sales of the week 11,720 Tales : stock 156,000.

New York checks 14 cent discount. Gold 147. Freights dull

It has been tried by thousands in all stages of Consumption, and the universal testimony is that immediate relief can be obtained by using MARSDEN'S PECTO-RAL, BALM, and a cure can be effected in nine cases out to by the timely use of this valuable medicine.

For sale by all Druggists.

The Tax Bill.

The following is the form of returns to be made by tax-payers, with the amount of assessment:

NO ABATEMENT OF LICENSE FEES FOR FIRMS DIS OLVING PARTNERSHIP.—The following correspondence will be found interesting by merchants and copartners

New York, December 16, 1865.

Sin.—We respectfully submit the following:
We are in receipt of a final notice from the collector of
the Thirty-second District, calling for the sum of
\$4016 20 for license as wholesale dealers for the year
ending May, 1855-766.

The firm of Rider & Clark ceased to exist on the lat

The firm of Rider & Clark ceased to exist on the 1st of October, and each partner has conducted business and taken out individual licenses from that date.

The collector will make no abatement from the above amount for the unfinished portion (seven months) of the year, reporting no law governing this case, and that any reduction from the original license must be by your decision.

What we desire is permission to make up the license to 1st of October, on actual amount of business to that date, considering that it would be injustice to compel us to pay more than the precise amount, the late firm having no existence so far as receiving any concessions thereby on the next year's license,

We are, dear sir, very truly yours,

RIDER & CLARK, in liquidation,

Per John A. Share.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE INTERNAL REVENUE,

WASHINGTON, December 19, 1865.

GENTLEMEN—Your letter of the 16th instant, claiming the remission of a part of your license for the year ending May 1, 1866, as wholesale dealers, the same amounting to \$4016 20-100 on the ground that the firm ceased to exist on the 1st October last, has been received.

Ju reply, I have to say that, as the law, as amended by the act of March 3, 1865, requires that "any wholesale dealer's license shall not be for a less amount than his sales for the previous year," and, as the statute makes no provision for release of any portion of such assessment, the office is not authorized, in this, or any similar instance, to outertain favorably a claim for relief. It will be necessary, therefore, for you to pay the entire amount of the license in question, to the collector.

Yours, respectfully,

Deputy Collector.

Messrs. Rider & Clark, No. 51 Bread-street New

Messrs. Riden & Clark, No. 51 Broad-street, New

The New York Herald, in describing the splendid new

organ of :t. Ann's Church in that city, says :

organ of the Ann's Church in that city, says:

present our readers to day with the most notice able features of this magnificent instrument. The case is in the Elizabethan style, highly ornamented and decorated in the most artistic style. It is thirty feat wide and twenty-four feet deep. There are forty-three large metal speaking-pipes in front and at the end of the organ. The largest centre pipe in front is the C. C. C., sixteen feet from the great manuel double dispason. There are six sixteen feet dispuson stops, and sixteen eight teet stops. The sole stops are as follows: In the great manuel, the gamba, wald finten highlioran, flageslot, trumpet and clarion. In the choir manuel, the duciana, fautina, cremona and bassoon. In the swell manuel, the vive d'amour, flute d'cheminee, piecolo, horn, hautboy and vox tremulo, which has an admirable effect. It has six mechanical or coupling stops, and two composition stops—one to bring on the full organ, the other to take off the chorus sops.

From C. C. C., two-and-a-half octaves, and has the following stops: Grand dispason, sixteen feet; contra gamba, sixteen feet metal; bourdon, octave, violoncello and trombone, of sixteen feet metal. All the sto s in all the manuels rue through the entire scale. It has over three thousand pipes. The cost of this organ was ten thousand oblars, and was contracted for about a year since. It is proposed to illuminate the large metal front pipes by an inventous contrivence which will add much to the appearance of the organ. present our readers to day with the most notice

The Jacksonville Floridian of a late date says :

The Jacksonville Floridian of a late date says:

Several intelligent planters whom we have met inform us that they have made satisfactory arrangements with the colored laborers for work the easiling year, and express the greatest confidence in success. Homeo have arranged for their hands to work the lands on shares—some have leaved for a stipulated number of sales of cotton—while others hire. There is a strong feeling smong planters against leasing to negroes, and we understand public meetings have been held in Madfison county on the subject, with a view to disconrage such a course; but on the whole we think the indications are favorable for a telerable crop of coulon the ensuing year.

The Restoration in Southern States.

OVERNOR HOLDEN BELIEVED-RESPONSE OF GOV. ORR.

The Restoration in Southern States.

GOVERNOR HOLDEN BELIEVED—RESPONSE OF GOV. ORR.

WASHINGTON, December 23.—The Secretary of State has, by direction of the Prosident, addressed a letter to Provisional Governor Holden, of North Carolina, relieving him of that trust, and expressing the President's acknowledgment of the idelity, the loyalty and the discretion which have marked his administration. A copy of the letter has been sent to the Governor of North Carolina, with the tender of the co-operation of the Government of the United States, whenever it may be found necessary in effecting the early restoration and the permanent prosperity and welfare of the State over which he has been called to preside.

These officials communications are similar, with the exceptions of names, to those recently addressed to Governors and Provisional Governors of other Southern States, with a similar purpose. The following is the response of Governor Orr, received by telegraph:

"COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA, December 22.

"Hon. William H. Seward, Secretary of State:

"The Legislature adjourned yesterday at noon. Governor Perry has returned to his home in Greenville, Your dispatch has been forwarded to him by mail. It will be very gratifying to the Leople of South Carolina that her government has been entrusted to officers of their own selection. In their name I thank you for the tender of co-operation of the Government of the United States, when found necessary, in effecting the early rostoration and permanent prosperity and welfare of the State. You may be assured of my unalterable purpose to do all in my power in upholding the supremacy of the laws of the United States, and in advancing the honor, interest and prosperity of our common country.

"JAMES L. ORR, Governor."

"FROM NORTHI CAROLINA.

Washington, December 24.—The following telegram

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.
WASHINGTON, December 24.—The following telegram

Washington, December 24.—The following telegram has just been received:
"To Hon. W. H. Seward, Secretary of State:
"Your dispatch of this date, refleving me of my duty as Provisional Governor of North Carolina, has been received. It gives me pleasure to be relieved of the responsibilities and labors of the office. I will at once transfer the Great Scal, the papers and property of the State now in my possession, to the Hon. Johathan Worth, the Governor elect. Be pleased to convey to the President my sincere acknowledgments for the honor he has done me, and the confidence reposed in me, in calling me to this position.

"With the expression of the hope that his plan for the restoration of the insurgent States to their natural and appropriate place in the Union may be crowned with entire success, I have the honor to be, with high respect, your obedient servant, W. W. HOLDEN."

Brazil.—How American Immigrants are

Brazil.—How American Immigrants are Welcomed.

We are in receipt of the Anglo-Brazilian Times, a paper published at Rio Janeiro, of November 6, from which it appears that the tide of immigration from the United States is setting in with considerable force. The follow ing extract indicates the cagerness with which such immigrants are welcomed :

We are happy to find that our most sanguine expecta-tions as to the manner in which American immigration would be welcomed by the Brazilian public have been realized in the kind reception given by the President and inhabitants of San Paulo to General Wood and his colleagues.

would be welcomed by the Brazilian public have been realized in the kind reception given by the President and inhabitants of San Paulo to General Wood and his colleagues.

From a letter receivee from Dr. Warne, we extract the following satisfactory account of their reception by them, a reception which, independent of the desire of all classes to encourage immigration, was to be expected from the proverbial hospitality of the Paulenses.

"The next day, at 9 A. M., the pretty little city of St. Paulo was revealed to us, and on a more thorough acquaintance with it and the people, we are satisfied that our first convictions were right. They have treated us like friends and brothers since our arrival. The President promised everything we wanted, and is now making due preparations to start us on our journey to-morrow morning. The President called on us yesterday in full military costume, and the city council sent a deputation to wait on us with an address welcoming us to Brazil, etc. The President also put at our service his box at the theatre, which we accepted, along with many other civilities. I cannot sufficiently express my and our pleasure at the treatment of overy body in the city to us. We shall long remember them."

The Rev. Mr. Dunn, of Louisiana, also has had an interview with the Minister of Agriculture, and differences of belief. Mr. Dunn has, likewise, received from the Imperial Government the same generons facilities for a coatless examination of any province he wishes to inspect, as have been afforded to Gen. Wood and other persons from the United States.

On the arrival of the Havana, the pioneer vessed of the nowly established steam mail line between Brazil and New York, the Minister of Agriculture, not content with the orders issued by him to the official agent of colonization to proceed on board the vessel to afford facilities for the disembarkation of any emigrants that may arrive, himself went on board, attended by his private sceretary, with the object of seeing what further measures could be a

THE FOLLOWING is from the New Orleans Della, of the

Passing to and fro through town, as is our occupation, we are daily remindes of the fact that a spirit of renovation prevails overywhere in the city—up town as well as down town—in the garden district as in the business as down town—in the garden district as in the busines district—in private circles as in commercial circles Carpenters and masons, painters and plasteres, are a work everywhere. The dust and cobwebs of bur years gathering are nearly all brushed away; and the injurie sustained, in consequence of ill-usage and niglect, ar being rapidly repaired. Odd Fellows' Hall is beginning being rapidly repaired. Odd Fellows' Hall is beginning to wear the gay and grand appearance of other days. The Moresque Iron Building has fallen into god hands, and is about to realize the splendid design of its oritantor; and so with various other public and private buildings. On Canal-street, the waves of enterprising business are pushing their way up day after fay, untinow Rampart-street is reached on both faults. Those fine private residences on the west side of Lanal, between St. Charles and Baronne, are all now aworbred as marts for trade, with the single exception of the elegant private residence of the venerable Dr. Meror. And what is true of Canal is also true of Camp and other streets—business is pushing and elbowing is way up town in every direction. This promises wel for the commerce of our city, and it affords us muchgratification to notice so many evidences of thrift and prosperity.

perity.

The same paper of the 13th thus announces he arrival in New Orleans of Lieutenant-General Scorr : The old veteran, Lieutenant-General Winfield Scott, The old veteran, Lieutenant-General Winhild Scott, arrived in the city about 10 o'clock yesterds, and is stopping at the St. Charles Hotel. The old acre is in fair health, and travels with a singel attendant. He will receive, we feel assured, a litting welcome, loth from our citizens and the army officers. It is the General's intention, we are informed, to spend the winer in the Crescent City.

This unoming, Major-General Phil. She ids, accompanied by his sinff, will pay a visit to Lieutenst-General Scott, at his quartery in the St. Charles Hotel.

THE SCENE of the ice disaster on the rive opposite St. Louis, Mo., on the 17th instant, was a most ex filing one. The levee was a perfect promenado of alkinds of peo le gazing at and commenting upon the ayful scene of another level and commenting upon the ayful scene peo le gazing at and commenting upon the arful scene of smashed and sunken steamboats, which to moving gorge of Saturday evening had caught and crubed in its relentless grip. The river was frozen solid and huge clumbs of ize, five inches thick, wore piled ut in shapeless masses around the doomed steamers, fisboats and broken wharves. The damage done to s. vanten steamers, besides barges and flatboats, is estimate at \$213,000; insurance \$100,000. Many per ple in the otels here are in a sal plight. They succeaded in gettli over on the ice by the aid of plants, but their baggag is on the Illinois oide. Few are willing to venture over to day to take the trains, so that the travel last will be lery small. The mails were brought over on sledges by the postoffice employees from this city to a point below, where the river is cleaver; but there is a heavy gorge athat point, and when it moves the boats which excepted but wrock on Saturday will peobably all be destroyed.

Some time since a Committee was appointed to in-

Some time since a Committee was appointed to inquire into the amount of tonnage employed to the Mississippi river and its tributaries, with a viewto the improvement of that great commercial artery. Five result of their inquiry shows a total of 910 steamers, with a capacity of 20.1,141 tons, valued at \$41,556,600 St. Louis has 200 steamers, with a capacity of 10.760 sns, vshued at \$5,800,000. The next principal port is Chrimati, 180 steamers; New Orleans, 81; Pitteburg, 78 stamers and 81 togs; Louisville, 66: Memphis, 60; Wheeling, 44; St. Paul, 30, etc.

INTO HER MIGHT THUMBER fine has breshed a new word, Sezedonk, and she is making it resemble through the civilized world. It is the Greek for terripreserver, but in plain English Fragrant Sozidont, is the most effective dentrince that chemistry bus ever jet extract-ed from the Oriental vegetable kingdigm.

The Hour for Statesmanship. The New York Evening Post, of Saturday last, concludes its editorial leader as follows:

The New York Evening Post, of Saturday last, concludes its editorial leader as follows:

Mr. Sumner, Mr. Stevens, Mr. Bingham, Mr. Wilson and others hold that we must exact guaranties of good faith and freedom from the South. Or close keep their States in subjection and exile. On the other hand, the President, with Mr. Doolittle, Mr. Cowan, Mr. Raymond and others in Congress, hold that with the spirit the South already evinces, and the deeds it has already done, we should be satisfied. By a very general, if not altongether cordial passage of the Great Amendment, it is argued, the South has tried to remove the main bone of contention between us. With slavery, also, must tumble down the entire and fantastic superstructure of State sovereignty, secessionism, and race-supremacy that was built upon it; and thus the Southern mind and Southern society will be opened hereafter to those great principles of Democratic truth, to those healing and elevating influences of Democratic evilization, which are the salvation and glory of our country.

If, say this class of reasoners, the Southern States, either through our dread of their concealed rancor, or as a punishment, are kept in isolation and dependency, it is to be feared that the spirit of their people will become more estranged and sullen, instead of better. Their treatment of the freedmen will take on harsher features even, which nothing but the presence of an extensive military force can mitigate or avert. We shall have to govern them as Austria governs Hungary, or Great Britain Ireland, or France Mexico, by practices little in consonance with the genius of our institutions or the temper of our people. On the other hand, restore them to their functions in the Union, and good nature and confidence will gradually replace ill natures and suspicion, and we shall govern them then less directly, but far more effectually, by friendly intercourse, by Judicious legislation, and by that mighty agency of public opinion which in free nations is a more potent engine of enlightenm

The Armies of Generals Lee and Grant-The Force that Invested Richmond-Lee's Army Only Forty Thousand Strong-Intering Particulars.

[From the Richmond Whig.]

ing Particulars.

[From the Richmond Whig.]

The report of the Secretary of War throws light on a matter of history in regard to which much interest has been felt by the public. We refer to the strength of the Army of the Potomac, under the inamediate command of General Meade, but directed by the Lieutenaut-General, at the two important periods of the spring of 1864 and the spring of 1865. General Meade crossed the Rapidan on the 4th of May, 1864, with 120,380 men. General Grant says, in his report, that "by six o'clock of the morning of the 6th, he (General Burnside) was leading his corps into action near the Wilderness tavern." Burnside's force (the Ninth Corps) numbered 20,000 men. Thus, in the second battle (Wilderness) after crossing the Rapidan, General Meade had, under his immediate command, one hundred and forty odd thousand troops. From the best information we can obtain, General Lee's army commenced this series of battles about seventy thousand strong, and received no reinforcements, except the small force of three or four thousand that came from the Valley under Breckinridge shortly before the battle of Cold Harbor.

After the battle of Spotsylvania Court House, reinforcements, in large numbers, were sent to Gen. Grant from Washington; and upon his forming a junction with Gen. Butler, he was reinforced by the whole strongth of the Army of the James. In the meantime Gen. Lee had been compelled to weaken himself by sending Breckinridge back to the Valley, and dispatching Early, with some fifteen or twenty thousand men, to meet Hunter, then moving on Lynchburg. This reduction of force was not compensated by the accession gained from the garrison of Richmond and the force between this city and Petersourg under Beauregard.

On the 1st of March, 1865, a month before the final and successful assault on Lee's lines, the strength of the Army of the Potomac, is given by Secretary Stanton as 13, 273. This was the "available force present for duty." The exact strength of the Army of the James, at that date, is n

did not reach. 200,000.

To meet this immense array General Lee could muster not more than 40,000 men. The number surrendered by him is stated in the report as 27,805; but we believe the number on duty, with arms in heir hands, the morning of the day on which the surrender was made, did not reach 8000. If it be said that 40,000 men behind such defences as had been constructed around this city, ought to have been able to resist 200,000, the reply is that the skillful managuvering of General Grant compelled General Lee to so extend his lines that his works were at no point sufficiently manned. Where his line was first broken the men stood ten or afteen paces apart.

THE NEW LEGEND ON OUR COINS.—In compliance with an act of Congress the Director of the Mint has caused the legend "In God we Trust" to be engraved in the dies of the double engle, cagle, half-cagle, dollar, half and quarter dollars, and has had specimens in copper of all these made for the inspection of the Secretary of the Treasury. The Director has made these words subjective to the old mottoes, "E Pluribus Unum," "United States of America," &c., which, by right of priority, he thinks, must naturally overshadow our trust in a Supreme Beling, while for the smaller coins he rejects the 'trust in God altogether, because there is no room for it. This marked slight of the nickels does not speak well for the Mint's reverence; for when, Mr. Director, do you suppose the massos of the people will see your "In God we Trust" if you confine it to gold and large silver? This now legend may be well enough; but is it quite in place, on the commonest and bases of all human manufactures—the fifthy here that serves the meanest of our needs? In view of our recent struggle for national life, does it not sound somewhat like a death-bed repentance? Does it not remind one of the significant words of the Muster, whose estimate of this common medium was expressed in the words; "Whose image and superscription is this?" Without questioning the good motives that led to the enactment of this new form of national worship, we respectfully submit that such tract-prinking by the Government is always improper, and just how especially, ill-timed. It reminds one unpleasantly of the "Del gratia" of the divine right schools of Europe. Let us try to carry our religion such as it is—in our hearts, and not in our pockets.—New York Times.

Ms. RAYMOND.—The dobut made by Henry J. Raymond in the House debate of yesterday established him at once as one of the most accomplished, fertile and self-possessed debaters the House has over had. Taking

seif-possessed debaters the House has ever had. Taking conservative ground in support of the President's policy, he naturally drew upon hinself the sharp assaults of the opponents of that policy, and these assaults of the opponents of that policy, and these assaults and interruptions were carried to an extent that showed how important his assailants felt it to be to break him down, or at least break down his line of argument. That they utterly failed, and that every interruption seemed only to enable the speaker to press his argument more convincingly, is the highest proof possible of Mr. Haymond's abilities in his new field.

The speech of Mr. Raymond was in reply to that of Mr. Thaddeus Stevens on Monday last. The point of Mr. Raymond's argument was, that the rebel ordinances of specialon were nothing more than so many copressions of a purpose to go out of the Union; and to break the state of a purpose to go out of the Union; and the the States lately in revolt are therefore still in the Union. Une point urged most conclusively by Mr. Raymond was that if secession was a success, if the Southern States were really out of the Union, and became a still foreign power, as Mr. Stavoms claims, then their debt becomes valid, and the United States succeeds to the privilege of paying it.—Washington Stav of the 22d.

CHECKS ON NEW YORK

PAYABLE ON PRESENTATION.

For sale at 3-4 Per Cent. Discount. Apply at

WILLIAM B. HERIOT & CO.'S. Bankers,

1 No. 249 KING-STREET.

EXCHANGE.

NEW YORK EXCHANGE. FOR sale at HALF PER CENT. DIS-GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO., December 28

Nos. 1 and 3 Hayne street.

EXCHANGE

ON NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL BOUGHT AND SOLD AT CURRENT RATES, by GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO., December 25 12 Merchaute and Baukers.

SIGHT EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK, IN SUMS TO SUIT PURCHASERS. For sale by
W. G. WHILDEN & CO.,
Corner King and Beaufain streets.

tuths GOLD AND SILVER COIN. EXCHANGE ON THE NORTH BANK BILLS UNCURRENT NOTES

Bought and sold by

W. G. WHILDEN & CO.,

Corner Ring and Beaufain streets,
tuths

CHECKS ON NEW YORK DAYABLE ON PRESENTATION. FOR SALE BY WILLIAM B. HERIOT & CO., Bankers and Insurance Agents, G No. 249 King street,

December 23 GOLD, SILVER

SIGHT DRAFTS,

New York, Philadelphia & Boston.

For sale by P. H. KEGLER, Banker, Corner of King and Hasel-streets. Also collections made on all the cities in the United States, Canada, Nassau, &c., &c. November 15 THE WEEKLY RECORD CAN BE PUR-

CHASED at H. P. RUGG'S, Market-street, and M. M. QUINN'S, King-street, at which places newsboys can be supplied. As No papers will be sold from the Office in Hayne-

street. OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES DI-RECT Tax Commissioners, No. 20 Broad-street (rear of Law Range). Taxes received between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M., and 3 o'clock, P. M. November 14

BY DR. H. BAER.—OFFICE AT THE DRUG STORE of Mr. A. C. PHIN, Meeting street, near Mar-November 22

HEADQUARTERS, FIRST SUB-DISTRICT,
MILITARY DISTRICT OF CHARLESTON,
CHARLESTON, S. C., December 28, 1866. GENERAL ORDERS, No. 92.1 I. Major L. STUBER, 47th Penn. V. Vols., is hereby

relieved from duty as Provost-Marshal of the 1st Sub-District, Military District of Charleston, and will report to his Regimental Commander for duty. II. First Lieut. FRANK GEISE, 54th N. Y. V. Vols., having been assigned to duty, at this post, by order from District Headquarters, is hereby announced as Provost-Marshal of the First Sub-District, Military Dis-

cordingly. By command of Brevet Major-General CHAS, DEVENS. GEORGE S. BURGER. Capt. 54th N. Y. V. Vols., A. A. A. G.

trict of Charleston. He will be obeyed and respected ac-

December 29

HEADQUARTERS, FIRST SUB-DISTRICT, MILITARY DIST. OF CHARLESTON, CHARLESTON, S. C., December 27, 1865. [GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 91.]

I. THE ENTIRE POLICE CONTROL OF THE CITY ston is here Mayor and City Authorities, who are now prepared to assume it. They will be expected to aid in the enforce-ment of such military orders as may be deemed necessary for the peace of the city or the community about it. The military authorities do not relinquish, in any way, their right to pass such orders hereafter-to send patrols through the city, or to make arrests themselves

when circumstances seem to require it.

II. It is not expected that the police will attempt to enforce any laws or ordinances which make distinction on account of color between the citizens of the State. and require from persons of color duties and observances not required of whites. When arrests of persons of color are made, such persons will be turned over to the Provest Marshal for trial before the Provest or other Military Courts, with the necessary information as to the evidence against them. If such arrests are made in the day time, they will be so turned over before night. If in the night time, they will be turned over before nine (9) o'clock the next morning. The Provest Marshal will make such arrangement with the Chief of City Police as will facilitate this. No punishment whatever, beyond the necessary detention, will-be inflicted upon those so arrested. All persons arrested by the police for outrages upon the persons or property of people of color or United States soldiers or officials, will be similarly

III. Officers and soldiers, as well as all well disposed persons, will on all occasions treat the police with repect, and endcaver to sustain them in the discharge of their duties. No arrests of officers, soldiers or officials of the United States, will be made by the police, except when found engaged in the actual commission of offen or crimes; in all other cases they will be reported to the Provost Marshal, who will cause them to be arrested at once, upon being furnished with proper evidence.

IV. The guard-houses and work-house of the city will e at once placed in the hands of the city authorities; and while the fail will remain in the custody of the military authorities for the present, the officer in command will be directed to receive and confine there all such persons as may be sent there by warrant of the Mayor, or other competent court.

V. All taxes for sales of spirituous liquors or other articles amally gold by license, will be received by the city authorities, and all licenses issued by them. And no local taxes will be collected by the military authoriies, other than the fines, &c., of the Proves Court, which will be applied to the support of the Court.

VI. Until the complete organization of the Criminal courts of the State, and the United States, the Provest Court will continue to take cognizance of such committed by, or affecting white persons only, as shall b rought before it.

By command of Brevel Major Gon, CHAS, DEVENS. GEORGE S. BURGER, Coptein 54th H. Y. V. V., and A. A. Ge